

in occupations requiring the recognition of colored signal lights was found to occur in about 3.1 of men and 0.7 per cent. of women. Among refractive conditions of the eye, color blindness occurs least frequently in eyes apparently without demonstrable refractive error; it occurs most frequently in eyes showing mixed astigmatism.

The examinations were made as a part of other studies of the effect of illumination on vision conducted as a part of an illumination survey of the Federal department buildings in Washington, D. C. One thousand persons were tested with the Edridge-Green lantern to determine both the value of the lantern and the effect, if any, of refractive conditions, lesions, and anomalies of the eye, and also of sex, upon different degrees of color perception.

A special study of the Jennings self-recording worsted test was also made, fifty persons being tested with this and other tests. The results with the Jennings test were found to be too inaccurate for most work, although it was found to be superior to other tests in certain lines of work where great accuracy and the classification of color defects were not essential.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Every patriotic American believes today in universal service as a war measure. This, in the broad sense, simply means complete and efficient organization and mobilization for war of all the resources of the country, both human and material. It means "work or fight" for men in draft age. It means suppression of non-essential activities of all sorts. It means for each man and woman to get the maximum physical efficiency personally. It means a conscious development of individual patriotism. It means intelligent and constructive study of our personal and national ideals. It means scrutiny of national problems and policies. It means informed interest in politics, in social activities of relief and charity, in local and general social problems of civics, morals, religion and health. It means, in short, a literal reading of the words, *universal service*, making every person contribute his utmost to himself and his fellows, in the way of physical, intellectual and moral improvement. *That* is universal service.

We all admit the excellence of this ideal of universal service in time of war. We see the necessity of it for the nation, if we are to win the war. And we see the incalculable benefit of it to the individual, if he is not to slip back into the slough of indifference, self-complacency and selfishness. Would it not be worth while to conserve these good things and have them available *after* the war as a mark of a great lesson the war has taught us. It is trite to point to the dangers to our body politic and to the average individual American, from the prosperity, easy living and self-centered round of peace times. Why not carry out of the war the great purpose and ideal of universal service, and just as it is the means whereby we shall win the war, so shall it be the

means whereby more insidious and attractive perils of peace may be averted.

As a permanent feature of American life, universal service could with advantage be made obligatory on both young men and women. The elements of discipline, obedience, study and physical development should be emphasized for both. There might well be for young women a choice of several lines embracing social work, farming, domestic science, business and other technical fields. For men, likewise, there could be a variety of subjects provided. For all, regular physical development should be required and for the men this should include intensive military training. All should be carefully instructed in their civic duties and obligations, in the history of the United States and the principles on which our government rests.

The advantages of universal service on such a broad basis as outlined, are very weighty and vastly overbalance the one objection raised, namely, that universal service would foster militarism. It has not done so in Switzerland and there is no valid reason for thinking it would do so here. It would provide a sure and wonderfully efficient means of Americanizing our foreign elements. It would disintegrate class prejudice. It would inculcate true democracy and an intelligent and stalwart patriotism. It would develop a citizenry anxious and competent to exercise the duties of citizenship. Withal it would prove a tremendous unifying, energizing force in national life. It would also be of the utmost value from the health standpoint, both personal and public, permitting early discovery and treatment of disease, and affording an exceptional opportunity for instruction in hygiene and disease prevention. By all means let us have universal service and let us make it of the fullest service in building up the highest type of American manhood and womanhood.

TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION.

Mrs. E. L. M. Tate Thompson, Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, State Board of Health, calls attention to the urgent need for more hospital beds in tuberculosis sanatoria. The Bureau of Tuberculosis was notified recently that 145 men were about to be discharged from Camp Kearny with pulmonary tuberculosis. San Francisco had eighteen and Los Angeles twenty-seven. This added number, coupled with the fact that many of the men now in France have members of their families that must be cared for, makes an adequate number of beds an absolute necessity. There were 1,314 men rejected in the first draft and 449 in the second. A large percentage of these men are under supervision. To date over 1,500 California men have been discharged on account of tuberculosis. This, coupled with the thousand non-resident tuberculous soldiers, makes it necessary to double our efforts. The men wish care as rapidly as they can be placed out over the State.

With our present plan, California soldiers who were discharged, will be back on the job before other States even know where their men are.